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FILING DATE ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. APPLICATION NO. FIRST NAMED INVENTOR Douglas A. Devens JR. 10/645,014 08/21/2003 10527-396001 6225 **EXAMINER** 26161 7590 10/03/2005 FISH & RICHARDSON PC MENDEZ, MANUEL A P.O. BOX 1022 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022 **ART UNIT** PAPER NUMBER 3763

DATE MAILED: 10/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date //3//05

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)

6) Other: _____

Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

Attachment(s)

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Claims 23, 25, and 26 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on June 10, 2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Engelson et al., in view of Mortier et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,730,733. The Engelson et al., patent discloses a catheter having 2 coextruded layers comprising a first material and a second material having a different stiffness than a stiffness of the first material, wherein at least one of the layers varies in thickness axially along the device. The Engelson et al., patent does not disclose a catheter design having exactly four coextruded layers. However, the duplication of a well-known element of an apparatus, such as a layer, should not provide patentable weight to the claim. Moreover, as previously mentioned before, catheter designs having 4 layers are well known in the art as evidenced by the teachings of Mortier et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,730,733. As the applicant correctly states in the remarks, (1) Mortier et al., does indicate that multiple

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layers can be coextruded, and (2) in figures 10b and 10c, Mortier et al., shows a multilayered catheter (110) having four layers.

Based on the above observations, for a person of ordinary skill in the art, modifying the catheter design disclosed by Engelson et al., with additional layers including a 4 layer design as taught by Mortier et al., would have been considered obvious in view of the conventionality of the 4 layer embodiment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Skribiski in view of Engelson et al., and Mortier et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,730,733.

Skribiski discloses a first layer, a second layer, the second layer being coextruded with the first layer, and a third layer comprising an adhesive material between the first and second layers. Skribiski does not disclose variations in thickness along an axial portion of the device. However, catheter designs having variations in thickness are conventional in the art.

The Engelson et al., patent discloses a catheter having 2 coextruded layers comprising a first material and a second material having a different stiffness than a

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stiffness of the first material, wherein at least one of the layers varies in thickness axially along the device.

Based on the above observations, for a person of ordinary skill in the art, modifying the Skribiski patent with layers that vary in thickness, as taught by Engelson, et al., would have been considered obvious because changes in the thickness of the layers would have resulted in respective changes to the flexibility of the catheter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 2-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Engelson et al., in view of Mortier et al., and in further view of Fanselow et al., and Chin et al. Neither Engelson et al., or Mortier et al., discloses a catheter having 5, 7, or 13 layers. However, the Fanselow et al., patent shows that designing catheters having 4 or 5 layers is conventional in the art. Similarly, Chin et al., demonstrates the conventionality of designing catheters having 7 layers.

Accordingly, based on the teachings of Fanselow et al., and Chin et al., for a person of ordinary skill in the art, it would have been considered obvious to modify the catheter design disclosed by Engelson et al., as shown in figures 10a-10c, with additional layers (5, 7, or 13 layers). Conclusively, since multiple layer catheter designs are conventional in the art, increasing or duplicating the number of layers in a catheter would have been considered obvious in view of the conventionality of said catheter enhancements.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-22 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Manuel Mendez whose telephone number is 703-272-4977. The examiner can normally be reached on 0730-1800 hrs.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Nicholas D. Lucchesi can be reached on 571-272-4977. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Manuel Mendez \
Primary Examiner

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